

By Authority



PROCLAMATION.

We KALAKA'UA, by the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King:

Agreeably to Article thirty-third of the Constitution of Our Kingdom, We have this day appointed, and do hereby proclaim and make known Our beloved subject and Sister, Her Royal Highness the Princess LILI'UOKALANI as REGENT of Our Kingdom to administer Our Government in Our name during Our absence from Our Kingdom.

Done at Iolani Palace, in Honolulu, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the seventeenth year of Our Reign.

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King:

J. A. CUMMINS,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, Nov. 25, 1890.

1891-1 127-3t

Census Notice.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, a general census of the Hawaiian Islands will be taken under the direction of the Board of Education, as of the date of December 28th. Attention is hereby called to the following extracts from the law:

"It shall be the duty of the Board of Education, every sixth year, counting from the year 1880, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom."

"To enable the Board of Education to carry into execution the design of the last preceding section, relating to the census, it is hereby authorized to make, through its agents all proper and necessary inquiries. All persons are hereby required under pain of a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, to be imposed by any police or district justice, to answer to the best of their knowledge, all such questions as shall be propounded by the Agents of the Board, relating to, or necessary for, the making of the census."

The following persons have been appointed District Superintendents of the Census in the several Districts of the Kingdom.

HAWAII.

Hilo.....L. Severance
Hamakua.....Chas. Williams
N. Kohala.....E. C. Bond
S. Kohala.....Miss E. W. Lyons
N. Kona.....Woldemar Muller
S. Kona.....Norman Logan
Kauai.....Chas. Meinecke
Puna.....Robert Rycroft

MAUI, LANAI AND MOLOKAI.

Lahaina and Lanai.....Henry Dickenson
Wailuku.....A. Barnes
Makawao.....C. H. Dickey
Hana.....M. H. Reuter
Moikakai.....R. W. Meyer

OAHU.

Ewa.....G. L. Edwards
Waianae.....John F. Scott
Wailua.....J. F. Anderson
Koolauloa.....Wm. C. Lane
Koolanipoko.....F. Pahia

KAUAI AND NIHAU.

Waimea and Nihaui.....T. H. Gibson
Koloa.....E. Strehz
Lihue.....W. T. Lucas
Kawaihau.....G. E. Fairchild
Hanalei.....Chas. Koelling

All inquiries and communications relating to census matters, outside the District of Honolulu, should be addressed to the District Superintendents.

C. T. RODGERS, M.D.

General Sup't of Census, Honolulu.
Honolulu, Nov. 13, 1890. 1351-4t

In Re Papaikou Sugar Company.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

HONOLULU, October 1, 1890.

Whereas, the Papaikou Sugar Company has, pursuant to the laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law, now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1890; and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

1344-9t

In Re East Maui Stock Company

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

HONOLULU, October 22, 1890.

Whereas, the East Maui Stock Company has pursuant to the laws in such case made and provided, duly filed with the undersigned a Petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law, now, therefore;

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objection to the granting of the said Petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1890; and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause why said Petition should not be granted.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

1347-9t

Chamberlain's Notice.

During my temporary absence from the Kingdom, James W. Robertson, Esq., will act as Chamberlain of the Royal Household.

G. W. MACFARLANE,

His Majesty's Chamberlain.

Office of H. M.'s Chamberlain,

November 25, 1890.

127-3t 1351-1t

Census Notice.

Dr. C. T. Rodgers has been appointed by the Board of Education, Superintendent of the Census of 1890. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Education Office, Nov. 17, 1890.

120 1350-3t

School Vacation Notice.

The regular Christmas vacation of all Public Schools in the Kingdom, will extend from FRIDAY, the 19th of December, to MONDAY, the 5th of January, 1891.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Education Office, Nov. 17, 1890.

120 1350-3t

Mr. JNO. A. HASSINGER, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 26, 1890. 1351-3t

Mr. WRAY TAYLOR, has this day been appointed Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 26, 1890. 1351-3t

J. W. KAHEE, Esq., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the District of Kilauea, Island of Kauai.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-3t

C. E. RICHARDSON, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to Appraise Lands Subject to Government Commutation for the Districts of Hilo and Puna, Island of Hawaii, vice J. Nawahi resigned.

The Board now consist as follows:

F. S. Lyman, Chairman.

A. B. Loebenstein,

C. E. Richardson.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-3t

In accordance with Section 1, Chapter XXXV, of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays in Kilauea on a piece of land situated on the Government road and east of Kilauea Plantation, Island of Kauai.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-3t

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Chapter XXXV, of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed J. W. Kahee, Pound Master to the above Pound in Kilauea, Kauai.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 24, 1890. 1351-3t

PAUL K. KAUMAKAOLE, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 6, 1890. 1349-3t

JOHN RICHARDSON, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 8, 1890. 1349-3t

WILLIAM P. HAIA, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 11, 1890. 1349-3t

E. CONANT, Esq., has this day been appointed member for the Road Board of the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai, vice W. D. Schmidt, resigned.

The Board now consists as follows:

F. L. Fischer, Chairman;

F. W. Glade,

E. Conant.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 18, 1890. 1373-3t

JOHN M. KEALOHA, Esq., has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

C. N. SPENCER,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 19, 1890. 1350-3t

SUPREME COURT—AT CHAMBERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

BEFORE M'CULLY, J.

In re bankruptcy of Manuel R. Jardin. On petition of C. L. Brito, a creditor, the Court adjudges M. R. Jardin a bankrupt. J. M. Davidson for petitioning creditor.

BEFORE DOLE, J.

In probate, estate of Parker N. Makee. Probate of will. The Court admits the will to probate, and orders that letters testamentary issue to E. D. Tenney, and letters of administration with will annexed to W. O. Smith. F. M. Hatch for petitioners.

In London a few weeks ago at an auction sale a copy of Thackeray's "Second Funeral of Napoleon" and "The Chronicle of the Drum" (1841) brought £30; the first edition of "Oliver Twist" £32; the first series of "The Ingoldsby Legends," original edition, £10 1s, and the first edition of "David Copperfield" \$9.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1890.

In THE San Francisco Call of November 15th, we find the following paragraph:

"The rapid increase in the number of cases of diphtheria in this city within ten days has greatly alarmed the Board of Health. There have been thirteen deaths from the disease since Monday and there are numerous cases in those parts of the city adjacent to defective and foul sewers and dumping grounds. The greater number of the cases are in the Mission."

While diphtheria is not considered a contagious disease, yet from the above it would seem to be assuming the form of an epidemic in that city, fostered no doubt by atmospheric impurities referred to. It is well that our own Board of Health be on its guard.

THE "NATIONAL TRUMPETER."

The "National" trumpeter is again to the fore, and as usual his trumpetings are in sad discord with the plain historic harmony of facts. "The defeat and forced resignation of the Thurston Cabinet!"—On what question were they defeated, but on the question whether the Cabinet could speak authoritatively when not a unit in opinion? Could three Ministers in accord and one dissenting offer advice to the Crown, and ought the Crown to accept the advice of the three as that of the Cabinet? That was the question decided against the three by the Legislature, which forced the resignation of the Reform Ministry. The same Legislature has since then placed itself on record in deciding the same question, with what degree of consistency the minutes of the House show.

Of the present so-called anti-revolutionary Cabinet, two of the four Ministers took office, one as a Minister and another as a Minister's deputy with the "Reform or revolutionary" party.

So much for consistency! As to the labor question, it is far from the fact that the late Administration, either for the sake of a few votes or for any other reason refused to carry out the "law allowing the importation of the legal number" of Chinese laborers per quarter. The fact is, that the legal number allowed by law, to borrow the elegant verbiage of the writer we are considering, could only be imported by the action of machinery which was never set in motion during the incumbency of the late Ministry, who were unable to take the initiative. Had suitable representation of the need of the importation of a certain number of Chinese laborers been made to the Board of Immigration, and by the Board to the Cabinet, as provided by law, and the Cabinet had then refused to act, this accusation might have had some truth in it; as it is it has none.

As to the silly story that the rise in value of the Punchbowl sites being due to the assurances held out by the present Government, we sufficiently refuted that a few days ago. As to the still sillier story of the Ewa and Makaweli plantations being in any way due to the action of the present Government, we might ask when and by whom were the Union Iron Works and the two great plantations set on foot. What are the dates of the several leases for the required lands? When did Mr. Watson or Mirlees, Tait and Watson first take a money interest in Makaweli, no doubt the writer of the article we refer to would tell us. Why should he not assert that the McKinley tariff bill with all its prospective benefits came from the same source, or why not strike out boldly and claim the original Reciprocity Treaty, and so demand our gratitude for the solid past, instead of only fishing for the credit of the somewhat dubious future.

There is refreshing frankness in the reason given by ex-Governor Jarvis of North Carolina for declining the presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of that state, to which he was recently elected. He says he does not feel qualified to fill the position.

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. SERPENT.

By the last mail the sad intelligence of the total loss of H. B. M. S. Serpent with 172 lives (only three of the whole crew are reported to have been saved) was received here. As the wreck is stated to have taken place on the night of the 10th inst., the news of course is telegraphic. As a great deal of interest is expressed on the subject, we give here all the particulars of the ship and her loss that we have been able to collect.

Some five years ago the Admiralty ordered the construction of a number of vessels rated as "twin-screw cruiser, 3rd class." Seven of these were built, each of 1770 tons, and armed with six five-ton guns. Five of these were provided with engines of 3,500 horse power, the other two, of which the Serpent was one, of 4,500 horse power, and all are classed as having a speed of 15.3 to 15.6 knots.

Three, the Archer, Brisk and Cossack were commissioned for foreign service in 1888 and '89, the remaining four took part in the naval manoeuvres of the latter year. It is not reported to what station the Serpent was to be attached, but she was outward bound when, it is stated, in consequence of some derangement to her machinery, it was determined to put into Vigo or Corunna on the coast of Spain, when she struck or was driven on to the rocks of Cape Finisterre, which is about half way between those two ports. The ship was built of steel, but with only a single bottom. Of course a huge gap was opened by the first jar on the rocks, and when she slipped off into deep water, she sank immediately.

In building her every other consideration seems to have been sacrificed to the idea of saving weight. The ship was not strong enough for her power. The engines were not strong enough for their intended development; and the armament was too heavy for her carrying capacity. No doubt, unfavorable reports have been made to the Admiralty against the whole class. They carried only three light single pole masts, and so were entirely dependent on their engines.

Unfortunately the serpent was taken for a model by the U. S. Navy Department and the Yorktown, Concord, Bennington and two other cruisers have been built, or are building mainly on the lines of the Serpent, though in consequence of the unfavorable criticism called forth in the English press by the reports of the performance of the whole class, that the American builders have been able to avoid or rectify the more glaring defects, so that the Yorktown and her sisters have more stability and more structural strength than their British models. Still, the Yorktown was the only one of the "White Squadron" that suffered damage from bad weather in the recent cruise to Europe, and the greatest blemish—the single steel bottom, remains unchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Is It So?

MR. EDITOR: The Bulletin in its "Charleston" edition of yesterday has placed itself on record as a fault-finder of the late Government, for not having brought in more Chinese, as follows:

"The labor question was unnecessarily brought to a sudden crisis by the politicians of the late Administration refusing, for the purpose of catching a few votes, to carry out the law allowing the importation of the legal number of Chinese laborers per quarter. This precipitated a labor shortage, which virtually caused the planters to turn to the opponents of the Thurston Administration for aid. This was not withheld."

If the writer of the above will refer to the Laws of 1887 Chap. 23, Section 5, he will find that there was no "refusing" in the matter of "carrying out the law," inasmuch as the law says that the "Administration" had an option in the matter. The Bulletin writer must surely see that, even if the whole 1,200 a year had been admitted under the law there was nothing to prevent them from helping out the "labor shortage" at Chinatown sewing machines, or other handicraft, in preference to going on to plantations. In view of these simple facts it is a silly charge to accuse the late Ministry of "precipitating a labor shortage" by not admitting a few more regiments of Chinese who would in all probability have entered the kingdom only to swell the ranks of city mechanics, and the charge that the refusal to so admit Chinese was done "for the purpose of catching a few votes," will be held, by

those who wish this to be a civilized country, quite excusable.

I am not an expert in judging of what the "greatest blessing" on earth may be, and am willing to pin my faith to any editor newly converted to a study of the subject, but in a small way I think it was a blessing to have had a Ministry who were honest in their anti-Asiatic legislation in 1887-8, and a blessing to have had a Legislature in 1890 which did their best to undo the work of their predecessors.

ANTI-GUSH.

Where Were They?

MR. EDITOR: The San Francisco Morning Call publishes the names of "Twenty Immortelles." The critics called for a vote, determining in favor of the following, Harriet Beecher Stowe heading the list, as she deserves to do:

Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mary N. Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock), Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Sarah Orne Jewett, Maud Mapes Dodge, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Edith M. Thomas, Margaret Deland, Adeline D. T. Whitney, Celia Thaxter, Amelia E. Barr, Lucy Larcom, Rose Terry Cooke, Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), Harriet Prescott Spofford, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary E. Wilkins, Blanche Willis Howard Teufel, Celia Thaxter and Amelia E. Barr received an equal number of votes, as also did Harriet Prescott Spofford and Louise Chandler Moulton.

I would ask, where were Mai Fai and Ruth Ward when the vote was cast? A PATRON.

Honolulu, Nov. 26.

To a "Patron."

"I must have liberty withal
As large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please."

—SHAKESPEARE.

We are a guest in your beautiful city, bearing our daily burdens very well, thanks. When one learns how little importance one person in the world, it is half the battle won. Sore spots are erased beyond the touch of ridicule.

Literary life is probably as prolific of failures and as full of "sore spots and sore heads" as "political." The number of men and women who are ambitious of literary distinction, and who make great efforts to win—and fall with astounding success into failure—is very large, larger than the world—outside of the publisher's office—ever dreams of. The number of manuscripts rejected and consumed in the blue flame from the editor's waste basket are far greater than those accepted and published, and of those that are given to the world not one in ten satisfies in a small degree the ambition of its author. I believe it is within the bounds of truth to say that nine authors in every ten are disappointed men. Then what is to be done? Refuse to work in the cause God has appointed? Yield to laziness—to cant? No! We have learned there must be sailors; all cannot be officers. We are proud of our superiors. We always receive encouraging words from lofty minds. We have the honor of a personal acquaintance with Harriette Beecher Stowe. I shall never forget the great wisdom of her words—though I fear I have not profited therefrom—when she told me that she had read my works, in prose and poetry—"longing to wade into that great, dense forest of thought, with its tropical undergrowth of flowers and ferns, clearing away, opening up the field for the benefit of man."

MAI FAI.

Lets gently scan our brother man—
Still gentler—sister woman;
Though they may "gan-g-abit-a-wa-n-g"
To step aside is human!
On one point still ye are greatly dark
The moving—why they do it!
And just as lately can ye mark
Of how—perhaps—they rue it.

BURNS.

Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1890.

A Handy Light.

To obtain a light instantly without the use of matches and without the danger of setting things on fire is an easy matter. Take an oblong vial of the clearest of glass, put into it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea; upon this pour olive oil heated to the boiling point, the bottle to be filled about one-third full, then cork tightly. To use the light remove the cork, allow the air to enter, and then re-cork. The whole empty space in the bottle will become luminous, and the light obtained will be a good one. As soon as the light becomes dim, its power can be increased by opening the bottle and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In very cold weather it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil, and one bottle will last all winter. This ingenious contrivance may be carried in the pocket, and is used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.—Penn. Grocer.

Scene in an omnibus (thin man endeavoring to wedge his body into a seat)—"This bus ought to charge by weight." Stout woman (contemptuously)—"If it did it would never stop to pick you up."

SUGAR BEET SEED.

The latest attempt at a free-trade scare is the rumor that Germany, out of revenge for the passage of the McKinley bill, will refuse to allow sugar beet seed to be exported to the United States, hoping in this way to crush out an industry which the bill protects and in which California is particularly interested.

This is certainly a weak invention of the enemy. It so happens that California already produces sugar beets in considerable quantity, certainly enough to supply seed to the whole United States as soon as the demand for it arises. More than this, the quality of the California sugar beet is superior to that of the German beet, the former carrying from 16 to 22 per cent. of saccharine matter as against from 12 to 15 in the German beet. In fact, it is more than likely that if Nebraska and other Western States go into sugar beet culture on an extensive scale the demand for California sugar beet seed will become very large and the demand for German seed correspondingly small. — [S. F. Chronicle.

New Advertisements.

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—AN—

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